15% of children had stunted growth; 10% of children showed acute protein-energy deficiency of the 1st grade and 5% of children showed acute protein-energy deficiency of the 2nd grade; 15% of children have chronic protein-energy deficiency of the 1st grade; different grades of excess nutrition and obesity were detected in 25% of children.

244 SONOGRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE CHRONIC PANCREATITIS IN AN 8 YEARS OLD CHILD: CLINICAL CASE

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Children's chronic pancreatitis is a casuistic rarity; it is an inflammatory and degenerative disease of the pancreas, which can be associated as a reaction to any pathological process or be of a hereditary nature. Chronic pancreatitis, as a rule, is asymptomatic or with unexpressed clinical signs, and can lead to acute pancreatitis.

An 8 years old boy turned to the department with complaints on intermittent cramp-like pain in the abdomen during a year, mostly after meal, on the rare liquid stool or it was absence during several days. The pain passed off on its own or was relieved with antacids. Last year at the other clinic the ultrasound examination of the abdominal cavity organs was conducted. Any pathological changes of the internal organs were not detected. Biochemical blood test was not conducted; the symptomatic therapy was prescribed by attending medical doctor.

Results The ultrasound examination of the hepatobiliary system organs was conducted. Significant changes of the pancreas gland were detected: increases sizes, uneven counters, parenchyma was inhomogeneous due to different tissue areas of incorrect shape, of decreased and increased echoicity; multiple hyperechoic inclusions with sizes up to 1,5 – 8,0 mm with acoustic shadow were visualized in the tail's region. The Wirsung's duct was expanded among along its entire length up to 5,0 mm with a wavy course, calculi and clots of secretion were detected in the lumen. No mass lesions were detected. Multiple lymph nodes with sizes up to 1 cm of normal shape with preserved architectonics were detected in the part of the pancreas head. No changes of peripancreatic mass were detected.

Moderate quantity of free liquid was visualized in the abdominal cavity.

Sonographic data correspond to the chronic pancreatitis. Conducted laboratory examinations showed the increase of alpha-amylase up to 624 u/l and lipases up to 202 u/l, that confirmed the inflammatory process in the pancreas gland, the results of computed tomography of the abdominal cavity organs with a contrast enhancement of volumetric formations and foci of abnormal uptake of contrast medium were not detected. The patient was referred to the surgeon's consultation to solve the issue of the further treatment tactics.

Conclusion Preserved abdominal pain can suggest the chronicity of inflammatory process in the pancreas gland, the patient

is recommended to conduct the ultrasound examination not rare than once in 6 months due to the clinical data.

245 CLINICAL AND IMMUNOGENETICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF CELIAC DISEASE IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS FROM SINGLE TERTIARY CENTRE

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Celiac disease (CD) is an immune-mediated systemic inflammatory disease triggered by gluten ingestion in genetically predisposed individuals with a wide spectrum of signs and symptoms. Genetic predisposition is strongly associated with HLA-DQ2 and DQ8 heterodimers (HD), also related to a higher risk of occurrence in other autoimmune conditions.

Objective To investigate clinical and immunogenetic characteristics of patients with celiac disease diagnosed in a tertiary center.

The data collected retrospectively from medical records from 2008.-2018.

included age at the time of diagnosis, clinical presentation, results of specific antibody testing, small bowel biopsy and HLA typing. A total of 55 patients were enrolled, 29 females and 26 males (1.12:1), mean age 11.7 ± 4.62 years. A classical form of CD (diarrhea, abdominal distension, failure to thrive) was found in 22 patients, (mean age at diagnosis 3.41 ± 3 , 23 yrs, median 1, 88). 18 patients had an atypical, extra-intestinal presentation (mean age 9.31 ± 3 , 86 yrs, and median 9 yrs).

The asymptomatic disease was found in 15 patients, mainly with diabetes type I (T1D), (mean age 9.27 ± 2.67 yrs, median 9). Out of 39 patients who underwent HLA typing, 36 patients were positive for either single or double dose of DQ2.5 or DQ8 HD. Among three HD negative patients, one was gene

DQB1*02 double dose positive (HD DQ2.2 homozygous), one was positive for DQA gene of DQ2.5 HD, while the third one was negative for all DQA or DQB genes from CD predisposing DQ HDs. A total of 17 patients positive at very high CD risk according to the presence of either DQ2.5 in double dose or heterozygous DQ2.5/DQ8 genotype or double DQB1*02 gene dose (DQ2.5/DQ2.2 genotype) were mainly asymptomatic. Furthermore, among 11 patients positive for DQ2.5/DQ2 or DQ2.5/DQ8 genotype (double HD dose), 7 were also T1D patients, while in the remaining 28 DQ2.5 or DQ8 heterozygous and HD negative patients, only 4 were diagnosed with T1D; the observed difference was statistically significant ($p=0,004$).

In our group of CD patients, clinical presentation related to age was similar to the literature data, with typical gastrointestinal manifestation in the youngest patients. Considering HLA-DQ heterodimer frequency, our patients had a similar distribution to other European and non-European patients with CD. However, since the majority of children with either DQ2.5 homozygous genotype or DQ2.5/DQ8 heterozygous genotype were CD asymptomatic patients primarily diagnosed with T1D, we would like to emphasize the importance of screening for celiac disease in this group of patients.